



MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

BONN BROTHERS, Publishers.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890--WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE, \$1 PER YEAR

VOLUME XXI.

NUMBER 28

1890.

Killer,

ARROW,

MILLS.

Well Goods,

22 years have been sent all

collected.

CO.,

MFG. CO.

No. 10.

All Nickel Harness

\$12.00.

AU

<img alt="Illustration of a horse-drawn carriage or wagon."/

The Horse.

RACE MEETINGS IN MICHIGAN

Bogaw...	July 18 to 19
Detroit...	July 22 to 23
Flintwood...	July 24 to 25
Grand Rapids...	July 26 to Aug. 1
Stockbridge...	Aug. 5 to 7
Men... Saginaw...	Aug. 9 to 10
Petoskey...	Sept. 9 to 10
Lansing...	Sept. 10 to 12
Benton Harbor...	Sept. 15 to 17

THE TROTTER IN ENGLAND.

The London *Field* gives some interesting facts in connection with trotting horses in that country. One interesting point is the statement that English Mambrino, the sire of imported Messenger, got a fine lot of coach horses in Yorkshire, and laid the foundation of a family of the horse which was noted for good action, and as excellent travellers; also, that he trotted well himself. It will be remembered that there has been a persistent attempt made in this country to prove that Messenger was not a thoroughbred, that the trotting action which so many of his descendants possessed came from other than thoroughbred blood. Now that it is shown his sire had the same characteristics it will be necessary to prove that Mambrino got his ability to site speed at the trot from some outside source, and that he, therefore, was not a thoroughbred. It will also be seen from the *Field's* remarks how very far behind the English people are in everything that relates to the breeding and racing of trotters. Finally the interest in trotters will develop in that country, but it will take time. The average Briton is very conservative, and it has never been the policy of horse men in that country to attempt to breed trotters. A few good trotters with some well contested races conducted in a sensible manner, would do much to stimulate interest. If a dozen of the big breeds of the United States would take up the matter in a business way, form an association over there with some more or less interested, send over some of their best horses and show Englishmen what a well conducted trotting meeting really is, it would not take long to make trotting a national sport. *The Field* says:

"The gray colt Mambrino laid the foundation of a fine strain of coach horses in Yorkshire, and stands prominently in history as the sire of Messenger. In connection with the gray horse, Mambrino, it may be mentioned that *The Druid* relates that 'Stubbs begins in 1765 with Mambrino of the lofty style, and forefather of some of the best American trotters.' But according to the *Stud Book*, Mambrino was only foaled in 1768, and as a foal he could scarcely have been the subject of Stubbs' first picture of that year. In the *Sporting Magazine* for January, 1821, Stubbs' portrait of Mambrino is given, and, in the opinion of the writer of the notice, he was a 'fine' trotter, and intended to get back home, and each horse in turn must have been. This was no doubt being wise after the event, as by that time Mambrino had made his mark as the sire of coach horses. The writer then goes on to say that Mambrino 'went in remarkably good trotting form, and we have heard it averred that he could trot fourteen miles in one hour, no common qualification for a racer. Lord Grosvenor had many capital coach horses from him, and this horse may be said to have been the father of the present highly improved and blood-like strain of English coach horses.' Our enterprising George Mason has discovered the beauty of Mambrino's trotting, without force of spur, and wrote in an admiring strain of some East Country hackneys she had seen; and if the old records are searched our native horse would appear to have accomplished many notable performances."

"With the last trotting meeting at Alexandria Park the excitement may be satisfied, as fair fields contested the majority of the events. It is also satisfactory to note that there was an entire absence of that rowdyism which hitherto had so much tended to dim the reputation. At all events the progress of trotting, and necessarily slow until the amusement receives the support of essential persons. We are very far from subscribing to the snobbish doctrine that nothing is worth taking up unless it is under the eye of great persons, yet every day experience shows that whatever be the merits of individual cases, neither subscription lists nor sports succeed unless the names of well-known persons appear as patrons. That the racing activities of to-day were not satisfied by racing under Jockey Club and National Hunt rules, 'the success of noisy and gallant racing still prevails,' is a fact which is now too well known to deny. If some well-known sportsmen were to patronize trotting, that form of amusement would very speedily occupy a more prominent position than it has ever yet done. In England, no less than in America, there is an intimate connection between the trotter and the every day harness horse; and that is one of the reasons assigned for the popularity of trotting on the other side. The match trotter is to the ordinary harness horse what the steeple-chaser is to the hunter; the Americans are the only ones who, as we do, do the latter. Hiram Wood claimed for his trotter that he had a paragon of a male animal which is already the wonder of the world, and which, from his familiar, affectionate and universal use made of him on this continent, has already become an American commercial product of vast importance and proportions. The English have had the stock all along as well as ourselves, but it is a method of cultivation, and our perseverance has made the difference between their fast trotter of a mile in three minutes, and ours of a mile in two and a half. He might have said 2 minutes 5% seconds had he been alive at the time the famous Mad S. accomplished her memorable feat."

HORSE LESSONS.

A Study of the Principles of Breeding.

A recent number of the *Pacific Rural Press* contains an interesting article on horse breeding, which brings out the bed-rock principles that underlie the successful breeding of all animals. It is well worth studying and remembering:

A DISPATCH from Nashville, Tenn., announces the death of Tom Hal, the pacer, by Kettell Hal, son of Julia Johnson. Tom Hal was 28 years old, and was the sire of Little Brown Jug, Hal Pointer and Brown Hal. The Hal family is one of the most noted pacing families in the world. The old stallion was buried on the estate of F. G. Buford.

SALVATOR won the Realization Stake from Penny by 18 inches; the Suburban from Casino by half a head, and the match from Penny by half a head. Yet it is doubtful if there is a four-year-old on the turf to-day which can do better with Salvator than Penny did. He is not only fast, but lasts, and can carry weight. In the Realization Stake he gave Penny 18 pounds and a beating.

The recent suit of Miss Nannie Smith against W. C. France, asking for a receiver

fashionable sources. The time when the sire made all of the colt's value is past, and now intelligent horsemen want good sires of proven quality backed up by dams from some great producing family, or having a certain percentage of producing or performing blood in them. There was a time in horse-breeding, not very long ago, either, when a buyer did not care very much how the dam was bred, just so she was a good individual and had some trotting action; but now when there are so many trotting horses and so many good ones, when the 2000 list has grown from a score forty years ago to the hundreds, men want well-bred animals on both the sire and dam's side, and the yearling with a second or even third dam-matched, though he be by an Elevation or a Guy Wilkes, a very poor property to take to an auction sale.

On many of the small ranches in California and in not a few of the big and famous ones, there are any number of those half-bred dams. Some of them come from really good blood, being the daughters and grand-daughters of well-bred mares that came across the plains from Kentucky in the early days and lost their pedigrees in the obscurity of a new country. Those are some of the untraced dams that have produced good performers in this State. Because one or two or half a dozen good horses have been produced by their untraced mothers, some horsemen have gained the idea that good breeding is not essential on the dam's side to speed and endurance, but their mistake is shown in the few cases where a great performer has turned up from a mare of untraced blood, and the owners have taken the trouble to do the tracing. The case of Sunol 2:10%, the great Palo Alto filly, is in point. When she made her 2:18 as a two-year-old, the performance was hailed as the most wonderful the world has ever seen, and turfmen all over the country were asking what combination of blood lines could produce such a wonder. The Palo Alto catalogues gave her dam as Waxana by General Benton, second dam Waxy, and the pedigree of Sunol was shadowed in doubt. George M. Patchen had a record of 2:23% in 1880, 30 years ago; George Wilkes one of 2:25 in 1880, 23 years ago; George M. Patchen Jr. had one of 2:27 in 1887, 23 years ago; Ethan Allen had a record of 2:25% in 1880, 30 years ago. Magna Charta got a record of 2:37% in 1889, 31 years ago, when he was only four years old, and one year before Kroosoo made his record. Publishers of items like the above, without question, to their truth or falsity, are responsible for the popular errors which are prevalent regarding horses.

SIXTEEN years ago there was not a trotting stallion in the country with a record better than that of George M. Patchen, who was the first to get a record as a four-year-old. This was about 30 years ago.

We find the above paragraph going the rounds of the agricultural press. It isarrant nonsense. Sixteen years ago would be 1874. George M. Patchen had a record of 2:23% in 1880, 30 years ago; George Wilkes one of 2:25 in 1880, 23 years ago; George M. Patchen Jr. had one of 2:27 in 1887, 23 years ago; Ethan Allen had a record of 2:25% in 1880, 30 years ago. Magna Charta got a record of 2:37% in 1889, 31 years ago, when he was only four years old, and one year before Kroosoo made his record. Publishers of items like the above, without question, to their truth or falsity, are responsible for the popular errors which are prevalent regarding horses.

The Realization Stake race at Sheephead Bay last week brought out nine starters, but the contest was not a sharp one. The race was for three-year-olds, and was worth \$25,700 to the winner, which turned out to be Senator Hearn's colt Tournament, by Sir Modred, dam Flaxy. The mile and five furlongs was run in 2:51, the winner carrying 112% pounds, the lightest weight carried by any but Jersey Pat, who had 109 pounds up. Belmont's filly, Her Highness, was second, with 116 pounds, and William L. Scott's Banquet third with 119 pounds. Tournament started away from his field, and was 20 lengths ahead of Her Highness at the close, the rest in a procession extending about an eighth of a mile. This was the race won by Salvator last year, when he carried the top weight.

Horse Gossip.

LOUIS NAPOLON 207, has arrived at his old home at Owosso, reaching there on the 6th inst.

R. M. BROWN, of Charlotte, Eaton County, has sold his gelding Columbus, record 2:31, to F. Preese, of Napavine, Ind.

W. F. COWHAM, of Jackson, this State, has sold his stallion Roswood to Simpson & Gaylord, of Stockbridge. He is of Morgan blood.

The races at Windsor, Ont., this week, were the most successful over held there, both in the quality of the contests and the attendance.

RILEY, winner of the Kentucky Derby, and probably the best horse of his age this year on the course, has been retired, and will not start again until the fall.

VOLUME 9 of Wallace's Trotting Register comes September 1st, after which no further entries will be taken. Hurry up if you wish to get your sets into that volume.

A. H. MOORE, of Philadelphia, Pa., had the misfortune recently to lose a well-bred colt by lighting. The colt was by Antero, 2:18%, dam Vale, Queen, by Red Wilkes.

F. BRAUNN, of Montpelier, O., has purchased from M. C. Kelly, of Highland, this State, two mares, full sisters, four and five years old, by Ge deabout, 2:17%, dam by Lockwood's Black Hawk. Price, \$500 each.

It is hinted that the course at Washington Park, where so many records are being broken, is in some way fixed to secure such records. The last time me over it by record and third rate horses certainly looks very suspicious.

TOM, old trotting horse Waiting, once owned by Wm. McGee, of this city, has been "doing up" the Canadas under a false name. At the Windsor meeting this week the owner had to withdraw him. Several other Michigan horses are said to be having great fun with the Canadas.

BELLA, 8, five years old, reduced the running record for seven furlongs two and 9/10 seconds on Tues. at last at Normouth Park. Her time was 1:23%. She only carried 103 pounds. Normouth course is very fast, so the performance may not be as good as the figures indicate, when compared with other stakes.

This entry for the Detroit Blue Ribbon meeting are published, and the classes are all well filled. The \$10,000 Stake, and the Chicago Horsemen's Expectation Stake for four-year-olds will have a big list of starters. The free-for-all trot will have Susie S., Hour, Alcyone and Palo Alto as starters, all phonetic performers.

A DISPATCH from Nashville, Tenn., announces the death of Tom Hal, the pacer, by Kettell Hal, son of Julia Johnson. Tom Hal was 28 years old, and was the sire of Little Brown Jug, Hal Pointer and Brown Hal. The Hal family is one of the most noted pacing families in the world. The old stallion was buried on the estate of F. G. Buford.

SALVATOR won the Realization Stake from Penny by 18 inches; the Suburban from Casino by half a head, and the match from Penny by half a head. Yet it is doubtful if there is a four-year-old on the turf to-day which can do better with Salvator than Penny did. He is not only fast, but lasts, and can carry weight. In the Realization Stake he gave Penny 18 pounds and a beating.

The recent suit of Miss Nannie Smith against W. C. France, asking for a receiver

for the noted trotting stallion Red Wilkes has taken a new and sensational turn. Mr. France has applied to the court asking that the partnership existing between himself and Miss Smith be dissolved and a sale of the stallion ordered. In his petition Mr. France says Miss Smith's agent, Smith McCann, has annoyed him to such an extent that he feels it impracticable to try to carry out his contract. This will probably cause Red Wilkes to be put up at auction as soon as his season is over.

This draft horse is the emblem of the highest agricultural prosperity. The breeder, the community, or the man who has the best horses has the whole world for a market. America can soon take a front rank among the best draft stallions.—*N. J. Agric. Serv.*

Yet Kentucky does not breed a draft horse, and probably gets more money for horses than any other State in the Union. A State which only bred draft horses would surely be a large purchaser of others, if her people were at all prosperous. Carriage and driving horses are much as necessity as draft horses. Michigan is breeding all classes, and that is sound policy.

The chief value of turf contests is their part in determining the lines of blood that are fitted to survive. All theories of breeding must bow to the verdict of the turf. The blood that is best on the turf is the best to use, the most profitable and the most fashionable. Any hypothesis concerning blood and breeding that fails to please under the turf test is swept away as rubbish by the trotting horse breeder who aims to breed trotters that can trot. Just so, and it is equally true of the racing horse, whose excellence has been built upon the idea that winners will produce winners. The track and the course is the court of last resort to which breeders appeal to substantiate their theories. Its findings and conclusions are irrefutable.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman*, who writes from England says: "The Duke of Sutherland after spending almost fabulous sums in steam cultivation and reclamation, has found the influences of nature to much for him, and is now giving up the fight. He and his predecessors turned the old croft, *i.e.* their little holdings, or expatriated them by thousands to make way for great sheep farms; and now these, in turn, have to go also, as a better rental is obtained by letting as deer forests."

The following is a good definition, or

perhaps more accurately speaking, a good description of what a table fowl should be: "The desiderata in a good marketable fowl are: 1. The fowl should be well developed, plump, with a good skin, and a good head and neck. 2. The legs should be strong and well developed, and the feet should be well formed. 3. The feathers should be well developed, and the tail should be well formed. 4. The skin should be smooth and glossy. 5. The flesh should be well developed, and the bones should be well formed. 6. The organs should be well developed, and the liver should be well developed. 7. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 8. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 9. The intestines should be well developed, and the rectum should be well developed. 10. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 11. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 12. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 13. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 14. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 15. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 16. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 17. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 18. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 19. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 20. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 21. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 22. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 23. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 24. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 25. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 26. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 27. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 28. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 29. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 30. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 31. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 32. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 33. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 34. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 35. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 36. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 37. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 38. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 39. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 40. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 41. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 42. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 43. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 44. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 45. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 46. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 47. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 48. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 49. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 50. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 51. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 52. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 53. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 54. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 55. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 56. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 57. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 58. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 59. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 60. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 61. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 62. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 63. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 64. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 65. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 66. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 67. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 68. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 69. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 70. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 71. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 72. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 73. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 74. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 75. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 76. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 77. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 78. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 79. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 80. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 81. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 82. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 83. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 84. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 85. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 86. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 87. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 88. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 89. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 90. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 91. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 92. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 93. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 94. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 95. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 96. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 97. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 98. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 99. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 100. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 101. The heart should be well developed, and the lungs should be well developed. 102. The kidneys should be well developed, and the bladder should be well developed. 103. The liver should be well developed, and the gall-bladder should be well developed. 10

Horticultural.**SUMMER MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS.**

The West Michigan Fruit-Growers held their summer meeting at Shelby, Ocean City, this season, and though the meeting was at a busy time it was fairly well attended, and the sessions were interesting. Reports of the fruit prospects from all over the fruit growing districts were read. Then the question of insect enemies and their remedies was taken up.

Walter P. O'Neill recommended the sowing of buckwheat and plowing it under. Said it was fatal to all larva, that of the cut worm included. He would advise plowing under of such crop before planting trees or vines; and says its potency lies to gasses generated by decomposition of the plant.

C. A. Hawley told how he and J. L. Hopkins set 4,000 peach trees near Shelby seven years ago, and saved but 1,000 of them. They tied cotton-battening round the trees but hardened after a rain and the worms crawled over it. Cutworms have been successfully combated by sowing clover mixed with Paris green. Cutworms are partial to clover. They will destroy trees three or four years old, and even those older.

Water Phillips said the rose chafers on the grape will succumb to spraying with Paris green or London purple, and there is no loss in using either as the poison will be washed off before the fruit ripens.

J. Lannin thought a quantity sufficient of rose chafers will destroy the grapes, while Phillips said he had sprayed, killed chafers and got a crop.

Relative to a question as to the best soil for peaches, heavy clay or light sandy land, he was decided difference of opinion, and growers preferred neither extreme, but medium soil.

of the Russian apricot Mr. Hawley said we are out on low land but thrive well upon elevations.

Mr. LaFleur—Several hundreds have been set in my vicinity. Those grafted on peach stock have not done well, though those set. They blossomed this year, very early, which may be a disadvantage. I think water will tell. The falling off of young fruits brought out several theories as to cause, some believing it due to a hot blighting wind which prevailed a few hours on the 5th. Mr. Lannin thought it due to imperfect fertilization, resulting from want of vitality in the trees, a view in which Mr. Beck coincided, adding a few days of cold rain several times ruined his grape crop by preventing pollination. Prof. Redding, of Findlay, O., claimed there could be no development without fertilization and it is the wind which caused the premature dropping. Messrs. LaFleur and Beebe insisted that there could be, and often is, development of the outer parts of fruits, with present cessation, however, when growth of the germ fails to follow through perfect fertilization.

In the evening Alex. Hamilton, of Ganges, read a paper on the preparation of nursery stock. In the discussion of the paper all seemed to agree with Mr. Hamilton that stock from home nurseries or well-known and reputable dealers is most satisfactory.

The nurseryman, too, is likely to be best for his locality, and to grow it, as he will be better acquainted.

Mr. Darrow said some kinds of stock may be better grown in some States than others, can be as well grown here, but peers to better in New York, and so do plums, though the adult trees do equally well everywhere.

Sweet Potato Culture.

This desirable product, though not as suitable for marketing purposes as many others, is one of easy culture and very productive, and pays any farmer or gardener to cultivate for home use if not for market.

A light, rich loam soil is generally recommended as best for this tuber, yet it does well and often better on common sand or garden soils; and a good crop usually be grown on even poor clayey soil, if a liberal supply of rotted manure be given.

The usual practice in preparing the soil, to break it deep, and some say subsoil it,

but, except perhaps for wet, heavy soils, is to break the best.

Advantages of whole roots—1. Better, deeper and finer roots; 2. Have more force, therefore get larger trees; 3. Barding on whole roots is the best in nearly all cases where hardiness is not of special importance.

It is a little absorbed, dry soil should be drawn up around the slips, else the wet soil should be hardened by the sun.

Begin cultivation so soon as the slips begin to grow, or sooner if grass and weeds put in an appearance. The first cultivation may be given with a rake, in truth, we seldom use anything else than a long tined rake not even a plow, but keep the hill or ridge clean and well stirred with this implement. Both the plow and the hoe are liable to break or cut the roots running down the sides of the ridges, which are the potatoe in formation, and these broken of course the potatoes are destroyed, and others there must come, which will be later and deeper beneath the surface. The onion seed is sown in rows 13 and 14 inches apart, and the carrot seed will be sown in the 14-inch spaces. The onions will be ripe in August. They are harvested and put away to cure for market; the carrots are cultivated and left to grow until late in the fall, by which time they will, in all probability, be a fine crop. Then we shall have finished picking strawberries, we shall turn them under and set the ground with cabbage and celery. This it is easy to see that the work is increasing and, in addition to all this, as soon as marketing begins, night-work has to begin, and shipments are made by every night as well as day express.

Black-Seed Onions.

J. M. Smith, well known as market gardener and fruit grower, says, in the *Rural New Yorker*: Black-seed onions, when young, are about the most sensitive little plants in the garden to neglect. If disregarded for a short time after they first need care, they rarely recover. I have been through mine twice—the last time very carefully—and expect to go through them again next week, and when the third cultivation and weeding are over, I trust there will not be as many upon the four acres as a *Rural Farmer* could carry away in his vest pocket. When that is done, we sow Shorthorn or stump rooted carrot seed in every alternate space between the rows. The onion seed is sown in rows 13 and 14 inches apart, and the carrot seed will be sown in the 14-inch spaces. The onions will be ripe in August. They are harvested and put away to cure for market; the carrots are cultivated and left to grow until late in the fall, by which time they will, in all probability, be a fine crop. Then we shall have finished picking strawberries, we shall turn them under and set the ground with cabbage and celery. This it is easy to see that the work is increasing and, in addition to all this, as soon as marketing begins, night-work has to begin, and shipments are made by every night as well as day express.

Growing Aquatic Plants.

Lotuses, like water lilies and other aquatic plants, says a writer in an excellent floral and horticultural journal, *Popular Gardening*, can be grown in wash tubs sunk into the ground. It will be necessary, however, to have the tub strong and well hooped, so that it will not be liable to give out, the culture being the same as for water lilies. We quote the following hints, concerning ponds and tubs, from O. J. Farmer.

Many persons are not aware of the ease with which water lilies can be made to grow and bloom in all their beauty and fragrance in the yard, with the trifling cost of constructing a small pond or sinking in the ground an old tub or barrel sunk in half, and kept filled with water during the winter, covering with straw and boards in the winter to keep from freezing. The ponds should be made about two feet deep; for lilies bloom better in shallow than in deep water. Get some healthy, knotty roots, cover them with rich mud, fill with water, and the job is ended. For tubs, take any strong barrel free from tar, oil or salt; old molasses or whisky barrels are about the best, for the nature of their contents presupposes them strong and well hooped. If an old wagon tire be driven singly on the bottom, and the tub well painted, they will last a dozen years or more. Now saw the barrel in two at the bung, fill each half full of fine loam, or if the barrel be a large one, only fill about a third full, lay in the roots, straighten out the small fibers, and cover to the depth of about two inches, and if it is intended to put fish in, overlay with coarse gravel to prevent the fish from burrowing down and exposing the fibrous roots, until all are well set. Now sink the tub to a level with the ground, and fill very gently with rain or river water; well water is not natural to aquatic plants. I venture that ninety per cent of the failures to grow plants in this way are the result of using well water. Replenish the tubs with water from time to time, to supply evaporation; this is all the care they need. If desired, these may be set on a platform on rollers, instead of sunk in the ground, and can thus be kept indoors during the winter. K-t filled with water, they will come out early in the spring.

FLORICULTURAL.

The Scilly Islands sent 300 tons of flowers to Covent Garden Market during last season. There are 100 acres in the islands devoted to the culture of the narcissus. The entire area of the Scilly Islands, which Walter Besant makes the scene of one of his popular romances, is but 3,500 acres.

Making the Blackberry at Home.

If you wish to find out something about how the blackberry grows naturally, just go out into the woods and look at the wild ones, says James Turner in the Pennsylvania Farmer. Just pull on the canes, and you will find that the roots run just under the surface, and if there are lots of old rotten leaves or decayed logs lying around, you will find that the roots will run in among them and scarcely in the ground at all. I have known a root to run ten feet to reach a rotten log or a pile of rotten leaves. Then don't teach us that it is just the thing that is needed to make them feel at home? I believe in science, of course I do, but it should have a good share of common sense mixed in with it. Once buried a lot of corn cobs and then set the ground to black-ear raspberries, and the next season was digging up some young plants, and I found that the roots had gone clear through some of the cobs, and others had wound themselves around them so tight that it was quite a job to get them off. These plants grew faster and were of a darker green than the rest of the patch. The tame blackberry is just the same in nature as those growing wild in the woods to-day, as it is only an improvement on them, or rather the best sorts selected from among the wild ones. When you find a patch that seems to do better than the same variety only a few rods away, it would be a good plan to find out the reason. You had better find out what they had rooted in—whether it was rotten leaves that had collected around the roots, or maybe it was a lot of old decayed logs, or you might find that it was a hard, dry knoll, or something else. Now this is what I call the common sense of finding out nature's way, and, my friends, this is why I have found out a few things that have been worth more to me than all the books on small fruit growing that I could plow on a wagon. I do not mean that you cannot get some well-worn truths from books that will help you if you use a little common sense of your own with it, but without it you are apt to pay out more than you are likely to take in or get back for all your labor. If you who intend setting out a patch of either the black raspberry or blackberry in the spring, and you then gently draw dry soil well up about the plant, leaving out the bud and two or three leaves. If the ground be fairly moist, as shortly after a shower, no water need be used; but if it is dry a half-pint of water to each slip should be given, and after

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Tribune* says: "The pansies' short stems often make trouble to keep them in water, without which they soon wither. I have shallow plint tin basins that cost but five cents each, over the tops of which has been soldered coarse wire-net—measures three-eighths of an inch. This can be covered with flowers, whose stems reach into the water. Their beauty will last thus three or four days after they are picked, and no water can reach and discolor the petals. The edges of the net are turned down into the pan, and a few drops of solder hold it, while over the top it rounds into a cushion."

The *Funkia*, or Day Lily, belongs among the hardy perennials which give showy effects without much care or trouble. The foliage of some sorts is very prettily marbled. They are propagated by division of the roots early in the spring, when digging the borders before much growth has commenced. Any that might also be required for pots might be taken up at the same time, and put in a cool frame for a while previous to being put into the greenhouse. During the winter season those in pots do not need much water, as a period of rest is necessary for them; but they should not be allowed to get altogether dry. These plants are grown in large quantities for the borders and beds in the garden and in public parks; and the blossoms, if produced out of season, sell well.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *O. J. Farmer* tells how she manages her calls. About the 1st of June she takes them from the pots, places them in the garden in a dry place; cuts off nearly all the leaves (this seems barbarous), and they remain without care until September. "Then I take them up," she says, "remove all the young bulbs which have formed, and which are gladly taken by my friends; put them in large pots, mixing some sand with rich garden earth, and then leave them in some shade out of the way place three or four weeks, giving just water enough to prevent their being dry. They are then brought into the sunny bay window and watered abundantly, filling the deep saucer pan in which they stand every day. I often wash with a sponge to remove dust and insects; and from that time until the following June I am constantly gratified with the expanding plant; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato; hence larger and better matured tubers are found in the hills than in the large, compact

the hill, also small shallow hills or ridges, in the main are best. The hill, is, also, easier buried by the expanding potato;

MICHIGAN FARMER

—AND—

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

—SUBSCRIBERS TO—

OHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers,

No. 40 and 42 West Larard St.

DETROIT, MICH.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers wishing the address of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have it sent to, in writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from — Postoffice to Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 51,516 bu., against 58,465 bu. the previous week, and 24,106 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 26,407 bu., against 54,963 bu. the previous week, and 27,799 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 170,072 bu., against 161,633 bu. last week, and 34,787 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 359,199 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 1,518 bu. against 2,062 last week, and 10,487 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has been more active, and values are higher on all grades. Yesterday's prices were the highest since the present crop came into market. No. 2 sold at 33¢ per bu.; No. 3 at 38¢, No. 4 at 36¢; and No. 2 yellow at 40¢. No speculative trading was indicated. At Chicago corn was weaker yesterday, and closed about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than the previous day. No. 2 sold up to 37¢ per bu., and No. 2 yellow at 37¢; No. 3 yellow at 37¢; No. 4 at 35¢ per bu. In futures July sold at 36¢, August at 37¢; September, 38¢; and October at 38¢. The New York market yesterday was $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower at the close than on the previous day. The markets are ruled at present by the weather. The crop is sure to be less than a year ago, but it may improve so as to yield a fair average, and meet all requirements.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted in fair demand and firm. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 3s. 8½d.; July 3s. 8½d.; August, 3s. 9½d.; September, 3s. 9½d.; October spot and futures showing an advance during the week.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 19,219 bu., against 13,562 bu. the previous week, and 31,916 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 4,695 bu., against 15,247 bu. No speculative trading was indicated. Foreign markets are generally firm, and the demand for export good, although the more favorable weather reports from abroad were responsible for the weakness this side of the Atlantic. The Government and State estimates of the new crop are given in this issue. New wheat was shown on the Chicago board early in the week.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in this market from June 26th to July 10th inclusive:

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
White.	8½d.	9½d.
June 26	87	94
27	84	91
28	86	92
29	87	93
30	85	90
31	86	91
1	85	90
2	86	91
3	87	92
4	86	91
5	87	92
6	86	91
7	87	92
8	86	91
9	87	92
10	86	91
11	87	92
12	86	91
13	87	92
14	86	91
15	87	92
16	86	91
17	87	92
18	86	91
19	87	92
20	86	91
21	87	92
22	86	91
23	87	92
24	86	91
25	87	92
26	86	91
27	87	92
28	86	91
29	87	92
30	86	91
31	87	92
July 1	86	91
2	87	92
3	86	91
4	87	92
5	86	91
6	87	92
7	86	91
8	87	92
9	86	91
10	87	92
11	86	91
12	87	92
13	86	91
14	87	92
15	86	91
16	87	92
17	86	91
18	87	92
19	86	91
20	87	92
21	86	91
22	87	92
23	86	91
24	87	92
25	86	91
26	87	92
27	86	91
28	87	92
29	86	91
30	87	92
31	86	91
July 1	87	92
2	86	91
3	87	92
4	86	91
5	87	92
6	86	91
7	87	92
8	86	91
9	87	92
10	86	91
11	87	92
12	86	91
13	87	92
14	86	91
15	87	92
16	86	91
17	87	92
18	86	91
19	87	92
20	86	91
21	87	92
22	86	91
23	87	92
24	86	91
25	87	92
26	86	91
27	87	92
28	86	91
29	87	92
30	86	91
31	87	92
July 1	86	91
2	87	92
3	86	91
4	87	92
5	86	91
6	87	92
7	86	91
8	87	92
9	86	91
10	87	92
11	86	91
12	87	92
13	86	91
14	87	92
15	86	91
16	87	92
17	86	91
18	87	92
19	86	91
20	87	92
21	86	91
22	87	92
23	86	91
24	87	92
25	86	91
26	87	92
27	86	91
28	87	92
29	86	91
30	87	92
31	86	91
July 1	87	92
2	86	91
3	87	92
4	86	91
5	87	92
6	86	91
7	87	92
8	86	91
9	87	92
10	86	91
11	87	92
12	86	91
13	87	92
14	86	91
15	87	92
16	86	91
17	87	92
18	86	91
19	87	92
20	86	91
21	87	92
22	86	91
23	87	92
24	86	91
25	87	92
26	86	91
27	87	92
28	86	91
29	87	92
30	86	91
31	87	92
July 1	86	91
2	87	92
3	86	91
4	87	92
5	86	91
6	87	92
7	86	91
8	87	92
9	86	91
10	87	92
11	86	91
12	87	92
13	86	91
14	87	92
15	86	91
16	87	92
17	86	91
18	87	92
19	86	91
20	87	92
21	86	91
22	87	92
23	86	91
24	87	92
25	86	91
26	87	92
27	86	91
28	87	92
29	86	91
30	87	92
31	86	91
July 1	87	92
2	86	91
3	87	92
4	86	91
5	87	92
6	86	91
7	87	92
8	86	91
9	87	92
10	86	91
11	87	92
12	86	91
13	87	92
14	86	91
15	87	92
16	86	91
17	87	92
18	86	91
19	87	92
20	86	91
21	87	92
22	86	91
23	87	92
24	86	91
25	87	92
26	86	91
27	87	92
28	86	91
29	87	92
30	86	91
31	87	92
July 1	86	91
2	87	92
3	86	91
4	87	92
5	86	91
6	87	92
7	86	91
8	87	92
9	86	91
10	87	92
11	86	91
12	87	92
13	86	91
14	87	92
15	86	91
16	87	92
17	86	91

Poetry.

THE SECRET OF ARACDY.

I led me off to Aracdy;
The month it was the month of May,
And all along the pleasant way
The morning birds were mad with glee,
And all the flowers sprang up to see
As I went on to Aracdy.

But slow I fared to Aracdy.
The way was long, the winding way,
Sometimes I watched the children play,
And then I laid me down to see
The great, white clouds sail over me;
I thought they sailed to Aracdy.

Then by me sped to Aracdy.
Two lovers, each on palfrey gray,
And blithe with love and blithe with May,
And they were rich, and held in fee
The whole round world; and Love is he
Who shows the way to Aracdy.

I followed on to Aracdy.
But I was all alone that day,
And shadows stole along the way.
And somehow I had lost the key
That makes an errant mortal free
Of the dear fields of Aracdy.

But still I fared toward Aracdy,
Until I slept at set of day,
And in my dreams I found the way;
And all the fields were kind to me;
So that I woke beneath a tree
In the dear land of Aracdy.

What did I find in Aracdy?
Ah, that I never must betray,
I learned the secrets of the May,
And why the winds are fresh and free,
And all the birds are mad with glee
For I have been in Aracdy.

THE CARDINAL FLOWER.

When days are long and steeped in sun,
The brown brooks loiter as they run.
And lingering echo as they flow
Full loth to leave the meadows low;

For then the cardinal, ablate
With splendid fires, their fancy stays.

Like a tall Indian maiden, dressed
In secret robes, with tranquil breast
That n'er has known love's humbling thrall
But, haughty, queens it over all.
The flower its image mirrored throws,
While proud as beautiful it grows.

It sees the speckled trout dash by,
And swift-wing'd flying dragon fly
Over the brook's smooth wa'rs dun;
Naught doth it heed them, all one;
Alone it lives, and seeks no praise
Through the brief splendor of its days.

—Arlo Bates.

Miscellaneous.

THE STORY OF AN ANTIQUE RING.

"CHARLIE," said Frank Eerton, "I think I should like to get married."

"Don't be foolish," said Mr. Davenport, "Remember Punch's advice to people about to marry. Don't!"

"There's not much else to be done," said Eerton. "Ever since that big bit of money fell in, I don't feel the least bit of interest in the profession. I don't object to anything new and scientific, but surgery and physic considered in the light of professional matters are simply an abomination."

"But what on earth put the notion into your head, Frau K? You're much too good a fellow to be extinguished under a cloud of miasma, like most fools. What's ailing the lad?"

"I don't know," said Frank, dreamily, "I suppose it is as Lockley Hall says, 'In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.' Yesterday was the first day of spring. The sky was as blue as in June."

"That fellow, Lockley Hall, is only an idiot," said the matter-of-fact Mr. Davenport.

"You're only an idiot yourself, Davenport," said Frank. "Lockley Hall isn't a man but a poem."

"Worse and worse," said Davenport, "if you're going to spoil yourself for all the purposes of good society and go mooning about after a petticoat."

Davenport and Eerton had been fellow-students at Guy's, Davenport being a senior man. Davenport was hard-headed, acute, industrious, did himself great credit, and was now laying the foundations of an extensive practice. I am afraid Eerton was rather an example of the Idle Apprentice. Languid, elegant, handsome, he had not much appreciation of hard work. He dabbed a little in medicine, but only as he dabbled in music, painting, and private theatricals. But he was a kind-hearted man, highly intelligent, and of wide, generous culture, but like the gorgeous litter, he did not care to toil or spin. And his lucky stars seemed to be very much of the same opulence, and some fine gems. Mr. Davenport was leaning back in one of the cozy arm-chairs, having dropped in for a cigar and a chat on his way home from seeing some patients.

"Any young woman in particular, Frank?" asked Davenport.

"Why, there is, and there isn't," said Frank. "It's a very odd, but I really, after a sort of way, fell in love with a girl at first sight. It was at the opera that it came off; lots of this kind of things come off at the opera. It was at the set of representations Mapleson gave last autumn. I had been to see my favorite opera, 'Il Flauto Magico,' some of the finest music that Mozart ever composed. I stared about, like the rest of the people, between the act, and on my right in the box immediately above me, was one of the loveliest girls that I had ever seen. So happened that I presently came quite close to her in the crush-room. Her party came to sit at a little table close to the sofa when I was doing Maraschino and soda. I assure you that to watch the girl move across the room was poetry in itself. Such deep eyes, such finely-cut lips you never saw, and as for hair, the most beautiful."

"We'll take the hair and eyes for granted,"

said Mr. Davenport. "Did you find anything out about her?"

"Not a bit," he said; "but by the luckiest chance in the world she dropped her handkerchief. It ought to have been a bit of opera itself instead of a mere affair in the crush-room. She noticed the loss almost as soon as I did, but nothing can rob me of the consolation that I certainly handed it to her, and received one of the most gracious smiles that I ever beheld in my life. It did for me completely. I went down, bayonetted by a glance. When I saw them leave their box, I made my way into the lobby, where I presently saw them waiting for a carriage. Some name was called, and to my misery, I could not distinguish what the name was. But I ran out into the portico after it, nearly ran over the next carriage and was almost taken up by the nearest policeman. It was hard work to keep the carriage in sight, until I could hail a hansom and tell the driver to follow that particular carriage. Did you ever follow a girl in that way, Davenport?"

"Can't say I ever made such an ass of myself, hitherto, old fellow," said Mr. Davenport; "but we none of us know what we may come to."

"Then let me tell you, it's a very queer thing to be following a person in that fashion. As Victor Hugo, who seems to know a deal about the subject, says, 'You are altogether for a time surrendering to a stranger your liberty and your individuality.' To my great satisfaction the hansom proceeded in the South-Kensington direction. It would not have been pleasant to have been landed on the other side of Regent's Park. It passed my very door. Then suddenly we came upon a whole lot of carriages coming or going from a curious old countess's, who always gave parties in the dead season of the year. We must have lost the clue, for my hansom stopped when the brougham stopped. I was brought face to face with a motley-faced old gentleman with a knobby nose, who evidently regarded me as a member of the swell mob."

"And you have never seen her again?"

"Never, but I quite fell in love with the little party, at first sight; and if she felt inclined to marry me, that's very much the sort of thing that I should feel inclined to do with her. I am essentially an animal constructed for the purpose of domesticity, a Newfoundland dog man, and all that sort of thing. Club life is an organized sort of selfishness; that is all. One is even the sort of travel. One knows what there is to expect, and it's not much after all. So, by an exhaustive process of reasoning, we fall back on genetics. Then the visitor stopped and said, 'I will now tell you the reason why I would not submit to be searched. I have a gem about me which is the perfect fac simile of this one. I had not thought there was one in the world like it, and I came on purpose to see. Now, if you had found this gem upon me, your own unfeud, you would have taken it to be the gem that was lost, and I should have been condemned.'

"What an extraordinary story, Eerton," said Mr. Davenport. "Where did you pick it up? and who was the man?"

"It happened to myself, last summer, at Munich," replied Eerton, quietly. "The gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"It all depends whether it really is blessed and comfortable, old fellow, because it's quite the other way. They say that marriage is a lottery, but, by Jove, most people make it up as John Leech's idiot made up his Derby book - can't possibly win and may lose ever so much."

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

"By Jove! Davenport, the girl I saw on 'Il Flauto Magico' night."

The young lady gave a half-conscious look of recognition and surprise, which the doctor's keen eye did not fail to recognize; and then, with provoking nonchalance, passed away to a distant case, where the friends could hardly venture to follow her.

"What do you think of my little affair?"

"Very badly, I'm romantic. Most romantic affairs turn out badly. I've a very low opinion of them, and I speak as a man who has watched life, and who has watched it under a scientific point of view."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that there are a lot of points which a scientific, or even a sensible man will consider before he commits himself, and which a man in love never thinks of doing. In the first place there is the physique. Gem was an antique, which had been recovered at Pompeii, at least as old as the Christian era. Here it is in this ring."

"Just at this moment the young lady, whose head astart had shown that she was listening to the story which Eerton had designed her to hear, turned round, and Eerton was hardly surprised - his heart had been a prophet to his head - that it was the lovely girl of the opera.

July 12, 1890.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

ED GIRLS.

How to Treat

Husbands.

band around the left hand in which says the Ladies' when it was put that the Hindu turquoise hath a what you have in st, and whose wife—
—friend. He our lover, it is true, his heart seems beat the richest gift that binds. Is him alone to hear sie, or look at some hope it is not the a party, or in your pair off, and make for silly chatter

th his whole heart, like you subject to sink you the most world, but he must fishiness by expect your evenings exonerating those who am come in and be a dear five minutes o you, when he can that he knows are sweet, pure speech, whisper the lovely so much to you n't let him feel that his friends for you; presents from him, him nothing about for the secrets of even belong to the to marry. Guard ied; hold his love; tie it firmly to ribbon of hope, and away by that little so many loving miliarity.

ON HIMSELF.

Discovered After the s'man's Death. I could be quite aven day celebrated dur but he was not alas of posthumous this he was modest, curious paper found illustrate; feel any interest in her remembrances of her words would be trying; plain die or ebed at my moldings, ear on; on the face of the inscription and no

AS REBORN JEFFERSON, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, STATE OF VIRGINIA'S FREEDOM, AND SOVEREIGNTY OF VIRGINIA.

ese, as testimonial I wish to be remo boro stone, of which that, no one mighted to destroy it for materials. My bustle pedestal and trim which it stands, might verty if they would obelisk might be

JULY 12, 1890, O. A.

FOR A DOLLAR.

I joke in the Land quitoes Thrive.

Louis was in Florida Not being strong he named Joe, who went him when were mosquitoes in Florida usian was complainig his number, says the S.

ing, boss," said the "down in the sand" as big as gallin' t'dey bite."

here they were onces half as big as spout them in clouds.

The St. Louis, a bright him, "how much would own on the ground he minutes, and let them you?" said Joe with a

for one dollar?" it, "boss," returned the few minutes he was as, before of elect as born.

shining with terrible moneter being over a had! Joe had hardly when the moonlight on him with wild, and began a few of the gentlemen we

in quickly drew a new pocket, and getting to bluster Joe's back in a few moments it was a cruel tormentor it was

said Joe, gasping, "gallinippers, but, how wasp what is stickin' back."

Dealt in a Name in New York City to her sorrow, that then a name, legally cor has written a society made all arrangements her, lol! she is threat cution that she should own name. The reason proceeding is that there authoress whose name precisely the same as that literature, and it is her have issued the injur

in Post-Office Department to be placed in each pr the country for the accom write. The literat to the post-office talk to the receiver of the station the person ad sent for and the message to him by another me

THE PRETTY DIPLOMAT.

I know her by her empire gown, Her wrinkled gloves, her stylish jacket; Come you in also, Children, with her old hands shaking as if palsy-stricken, 'I've seen a ghost!'

"Impossible!" cried Gilbert Crofton.

"Dear grandmother, you must have been dreaming," soothed Minny, creeping up to her side and drawing her down into the old arm-chair beside the hearth.

"Dreaming!" shrieked the old woman. "I was as wide awake as I am at this moment. I had been over to see Mrs. Muir's sick child, and it was close on ten o'clock when I got back. And the minute I crossed the threshold, I had just been reading to a New York Tribune reporter. "This story," he continued, "reminds me of the courtship of myself and my wife, years ago, when I was 'prentice boy' to a crusty old leather merchant in 'the swamp.' He used to live in Brooklyn and part of my meager wages were taken out in board and lodging at his house. Of course I left my bed in the attic and was sweeping out the counting-room long before his old nibs was up and I returned to my supper long after he had left the office for the day, yet I found time to fall in love with his pretty daughter for all that."

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but the old man soon spotted us and I narrowly escaped a severe thrashing at his hands for my presumption. I was banished from the house and Jane was locked up in her room on a bread and water diet for a week. Of course, we found a way to meet once in a very long time, but how to correspond as frequently as our yearning young hearts desired was a question that puzzled us for months. The post-office was no use, for there was no house-to-house delivery in those days, and all the letters for the family came to the counting-house and passed under the old man's eye, and there was no one to act as a go-between to whom we dare confide the secret. 'Can't you hit some plan, Jane, dear?' I said in despair one day, on which we had managed to arrange for a clandestine meeting after a month spent without a glimpse of each other. 'Is there no one in your family or among your friends or servants whom you could trust to carry out notes back and forth?'

"She returned my feelings (I may say it without vanity, as we have been married now these thirty years) and I stepped around in the seventh Heaven for a time, but

July 12, 1890.

CATTLE FROM THE RANGE.

Review of General Conditions—What May be Expected this Season.

[From Clay, Robinson & Co's Monthly Circular.]

The time is approaching when we may look for a heavy run of the above class of cattle. Already large numbers of Texans have come to hand, and at Omaha and Kansas City the receipts of western feeders have reached considerable proportions. It will therefore be our endeavor to state as near as possible the condition of the range animals as at present.

Commencing with the south, we find that the favorable winter has been followed by an equally favorable spring. The calf branding all over the State of Texas has been satisfactory. Cattle are in fine condition, and their calves, so far as shipped, are above the average in condition and quality. In the Panhandle, especially, grass is fine, and the ranchmen there have had a remarkably good year. Young steers have been in active demand at gradually stiffening prices, and they have been closely picked up, the demand from Kansas feeders during the spring months being much more active than usual. In the Indian Territory the season has also been fair above the average. In view of the government ordering all the cattle out of this region by fall the above is a lucky occurrence, as it will help matters considerably. There are a large number of calves in the various pastures and they are reported in fine condition. Heavy shipments will soon commence, but it is believed that fewer cattle than usual will be sent from this region. In view of the lease complications a year ago fewer cattle than usual were driven in. In Colorado and New Mexico conditions generally are favorable, although parts of the latter territory are dry, and cattle are doing well. Ranchmen have enjoyed an active demand for their young steers. The beef crop at both of those places has been gradually falling off during late years; most of the steers have been sold when two and three years old, and consequently the number of matured steers has decreased till the beef shipments from those parts do not figure prominently in our receipts at certain points. From Wyoming our receipts are considerably mixed. Over the southern and central part of the territory the prospects of early spring are not being fulfilled. Since the middle of May little or no rain has fallen and the prospects for feed are not flattering. The calf crop is light, and from present appearances will fall short of last year. While there will be a few good calves, most of the three and four year old steers will need to be sold for feeders. The fall shipments will be less than usual, and as a large number of small ranches have already sold their steer crop we look for a considerable decrease in the number of cattle for market. In the northern part of the territory the seas in has been an average one; grass is better than last year, the calf crop just about the same, and we may look for some good beef from that region. In western Wyoming, N.-Wada and Idaho the severe winter has depleted the large herds of cattle to a serious extent. Grass, however, is good. So far we have no reports of the calf crop, and from present appearances most of the beef cattle from the two latter points will find their way to the Pacific coast. From Montana and Dakota we have excellent reports. While the early spring was dry, late rains have in most places produced ample feed. The calf crop is fully an average, while the condition of the beef crop is most favorable. We look for heavier shipments during the coming season, while the quality will be above that of last year.

It will be seen from the above that range conditions are above an average. So far as the shipments have taken place, the returns have been above last year. The recent decline in beef, however, is not an encouraging sign for the fall shippers. Cattle, of course, are still higher than a year ago, and except we have a further weakening in prices we may anticipate netting more money for ranchers this season. Feeders have sold well in Omaha and Kansas City up to date, good westerns being taken freely in the former market at \$3 to \$3 per 100 lbs. Such prices, however, are relatively above beef values, and except we have a reaction in the price of beef we cannot expect to realize such figures. Very much depends also on the corn crop as to the values of cattle suited to the feed yards in the fall. Up to date this crop is below an average, but the late warm weather has improved the prospects wonderfully. It is too early yet to form an estimate in this direction. Feeders who bought cattle last fall have made large profits during the past winter and spring, and will, in a natural course of events, be free buyers this year.

Millet for Hay.

One advantage with this crop is that it requires only a short time to make a good growth, while on a good soil a large yield can, with proper care, easily be obtained. Another advantage is that it can be sown after nearly or quite all of the other seedings are done, and the prospects for hay from the meadows and clover fields can be reasonably well determined. There are few crops that can be depended upon to make up any deficiency there may be in the hay crop so readily as millet or Hungarian grass.

Though it is often sown on thin land, the yield there is not so good as upon good, strong land. Care should always be taken to prepare the soil well before sowing the seed. A very light covering is needed. A good plan is to plow and harrow the soil into a good tilth, and if necessary, roll it. Then sow the seed, using a light harrow or brush to cover it. A broadcast seeder is an economical implement to use in sowing. When it can be done it will be best to sow as soon as possible after a rain rather than just before. Hard, dashing rains not only wash the seed, but often, if the sun comes out warm a crust will form over the top, through which the tender plants cannot force their way. It is best always to use plenty of seed, especially if grown for hay. On a good rich soil 16 bushels will not be too much. With grass of all kinds a good stand is important, and plenty of seed must be used if this is secured. When millet is grown for hay it must be cut reasonably early. If delayed too long the quality will be impaired. Cut just as the seed begins to form, or as near that stage as possible. The cutting, curing and mowing away should be done the same as with clover, and like clover, the hay is one of the best that can be used for milk cows, while the heavy yield that is possible to obtain makes it a cheap feed. It will stand drought better than many other crops, and often this will be a great advantage, especially if grown for a soiling crop.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The national debt decreased over \$20,000,000 during the month of June. For the fiscal year, which ends June 30, the decrease is put at \$37,800,000. The previous year it was \$114,000,000.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with terminals in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons, but loses none.

A New Sleeping Car Service.

DETROIT TO BOSTON.

Commencing Monday, July 7th, an elegant Wagner sleeping car will leave Detroit for Boston on the Michigan Central (The Niagara Falls Route) on the 12:30 noon train daily, except Sundays and Mondays—route via C. C., New York Central and Boston & Albany railroads. This will afford an opportunity to reach Albany, Springfield, Boston, and other New England points early next day without change of cars. Berths can be secured in advance by applying to C. A. Warren, P. & T. Agent, Union Ticket Office, 66 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the *MICHIGAN FARMER*. The full name and address will be necessary that we identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to enable us to give a correct diagnosis professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 261 First Street, Detroit, Mich.

Indigestion in Pigs.

ANSOCIA, July 1, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to inquire through the MICHIGAN FARMER if my sows ate my pigs? They feel well and eat well, but at all times will commence to eat and continue to do so from four to six days and get to be about three or four times as fat as the last day. They run in a yard of about half an acre; their feed is slops from the house, milk, and twice quarts of whey at br. n. r. twice to ten pigs. Have we swine raising a specialty to keep them along through this hot weather?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—In reply to the above letter we would respectfully suggest a trial of the following prescription with the concurrence of your veterinary surgeon in attendance, which, in our hands when early resorted to, has been attended with satisfactory results, when not caused by fracture or luxation of the lumbar vertebrae. Formula: Bromide of potassium, four ounces; tincture belladonna, two ounce; soft water, one pint. Mix all together for use. Dose, one to three ounces, as circumstances may suggest. A fresh sheepskin put over the loins is often beneficial.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, July 12, 1890.

FLOUR.—Prices have advanced on all grades. Bros is lower. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

Michigan roller process..... 4 05 42 40 Michigan patents..... 4 45 42 40 Minnesota, bakers..... 4 15 42 40 Pennsylvania, patent..... 2 90 42 40 H. C. 2 50 42 40

WHEAT.—Closed lower yesterday, but all grades are higher than a week ago. b. th spot for spot and futures. The government crop report shows a slight decline in condition since the first of June. Export demand keeps up well. Quotations yesterday closed as follows: No. 1 white, 83¢; No. 2 white, 83¢; No. 3 white, 76¢; No. 2 red, 80¢; No. 3 red, 82¢. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, August, 89¢; September, 89¢; p. bu.

CORN.—Quotations are as follows: No. 2, 84¢; No. 3, 83¢; No. 4, 86¢; No. 5, 90¢; OATS.—No. 2 white quoted at 85¢; No. 2, mixed 82¢, and light mixed at 84¢ per bushel. Domestic activity.

BEEF.—Market dull. Selling at a range of \$2.00-\$2.50 per caribou for choice samples. Receipts for the week, 600 lbs., shipments, 926 lbs.

BEEF.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢ 50¢ p. lb.

CHEESE.—Michigan full creams held at 82¢ 40¢.

Eggs.—Market firm at 14¢ per dozen. Receipts only fair.

HONEY.—Quoted at \$1.00 for comb. Extract, 12¢ 90¢. Market dull.

HAY.—Timothy in car lots, 10¢ 11¢ 100.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.70-\$1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Fresh dairy, 19¢ 15¢; fair to good, 20¢; old packed stock, unbroken; creamy quiet; quoted at 19¢